

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID GIBBY JUAREZ,

Petitioner,

v.

RICHARD KIRKLAND, Warden,

Respondent.

No. C 06-5189 JSW (PR)

ORDER DISMISSING PETITION

(Docket Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8)

Petitioner, a prisoner of the State of California currently incarcerated at Pelican Bay State Prison in Crescent City, California, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The petition is directed to the decision of prison officials to confine him for an indeterminate term in the Security Housing Unit (“SHU”) at that facility based on a “gang validation” proceeding.

Petitioner’s claims involve the conditions of his confinement and not the fact or duration of his confinement, hence they are not the proper subject of a habeas action. *See Moran v. Sondalle*, 218 F.3d 647, 650-52 (7th Cir. 2000); *Badea v. Cox*, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9th Cir. 1991) (civil rights action is proper method of challenging conditions of confinement); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d 890, 891-92 & n.1 (9th Cir. 1979) (affirming dismissal of habeas petition on basis that challenges to terms and conditions of confinement must be brought in civil rights complaint).

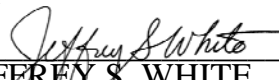
The Supreme Court has declined to address whether a challenge to a condition of confinement may be brought under habeas. *See Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 526 n.6 (1979); *Fierro v. Gomez*, 77 F.3d 301, 304 n.2 (9th Cir.), *vacated on other grounds*, 519

1 U.S. 918 (1996). However, the Ninth Circuit has held that “habeas jurisdiction is absent,
2 and a § 1983 action proper, where a successful challenge to a prison condition will not
3 necessarily shorten the prisoner’s sentence.” *Ramirez v. Galaza*, 334 F.3d 850, 859 (9th
4 Cir. 2003). Therefore, Petitioner’s claims are properly brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

5 A district court may construe a habeas petition attacking conditions of confinement
6 as a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Wilwording v. Swenson*, 404 U.S.
7 249, 251 (1971). However, although the Court may construe a habeas petition as a civil
8 rights action, it is not required to do so. Since the *Wilwording* case was decided there
9 have been significant changes in the law. For instance, the filing fee for a habeas petition
10 is five dollars, and if leave to proceed in forma pauperis is granted, the fee is forgiven.
11 For civil rights cases, however, the fee is \$350 and under the Prisoner Litigation Reform
12 Act the prisoner is required to pay it, even if granted in forma pauperis status, by way of
13 deductions from his or her prisoner account. In view of this, this case will be dismissed
14 without prejudice to Petitioner filing a civil rights action if he wishes to do so in light of
15 the above. As such, the Clerk shall terminate all pending motions as moot (docket nos. 3,
16 4, 5, 6, 8), close the file and enter judgment.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED: January 22, 2007

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JEFFREY S. WHITE
United States District Judge